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10/782,167	02/19/2004	Tatsuo Yokota	ALPINE.040AUS	4489

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EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2164	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/782,167	YOKOTA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	REZWANUL MAHMOOD	2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 December 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the communication filed on December 16, 2008. Claims 1-16 are pending in this office action.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brunts (US Patent 5,887,269) in view of Kubota (US Patent 6,401,029) and in further view of Peterson (US Publication 2004/00193515).

With respect to claim 1, Brunts discloses a guest data management method for a navigation system, comprising the following steps of:

creating a database which stores at least information on names and information on destinations associated with the user where such information is created by a user

based on a previous visit to the destination (Brunts: Column 3, lines 65-67; Column 4, lines 1-3; Column 7, lines 1-10; Figure 10; Figures 14A-16E);

However, Brunts does not explicitly disclose:

storing information of guests and information on destinations associated with the guests.

The Kubota reference, however, discloses storing information on guests and information on destinations associated with the guests (Kubota: Column 1, lines 49-67; Column 2, lines 1-3; Column 13, lines 21-37; Column 16, lines 26-52; Figure 8)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Brunts with the teachings of Kubota for storing information of guests and information on destinations associated with the guests for guiding a driver from a current vehicle position to a destination designated by the driver (Kubota: Column 1, lines 8-10).

Brunts in view of Kubota discloses:

editing the guest database by modifying the information stored in the database or adding new information to the database when the user has visited the destination with or without guest (Brunts: Column 14, lines 14-25 and lines 52-64); and

retrieving information from the guest database for determining a destination for a travel with one of the guests whose information is stored in the database (Brunts: Column 2, lines 56-59; Column 7, lines 1-10; Figure 8d ; Kubota: Paragraph 16 6-16 and 26-52; Figure 13);

setting the destination in the navigation system for route guidance based on the information retrieved from the guest database for the next travel with the same guest whose information is stored in the guest database (Kubota: Abstract: lines 1-14; Figures 2A-2B, 3, and 8);

wherein the user is a person who uses the navigation system and the guest is a person who is entertained and went to the destination with the user (Kubota: Figure 8; Here inherently the user is the person using the navigation system, the guest can be the person who accompanied the user).

However, Brunts and Kubota do not explicitly disclose guest information including name and title of the guest.

The Peterson reference, however, discloses creating client biographical information that includes the name and title of the client (Peterson: Paragraph 21, lines 1-21; Paragraph 97, lines 1-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Brunts and Kubota with the teachings of Peterson to create a guest database which stores information on names and titles of guests for account planning using an account planning tool (Peterson: Paragraph 1, lines 1-3).

With respect to claim 2, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management method as defined in claim 1, wherein said database includes information as to whether a particular guest is pleased or the guest

shows favorable opinion on a particular destination (Brunts: Column 7, lines 39-45; Column 14, lines 52-64; Figure 10; Kubota: Figures 2A-2B, 3, and 8).

With respect to claim 3, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management method as defined in claim 1, wherein said database includes information on a driver of a vehicle used for the travel to the destination (Brunts: Column 14, lines 52-64; Figure 10; Here the database containing information has several categories of destination data, which can contain information about persons involved in travel to the destination).

With respect to claim 4, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management method as defined in claim 1, wherein said database includes information created by the user based on personal impression of a particular destination acquired when the user visited the destination or evaluation of the destination by the user (Brunts: Column 7, lines 1-10 and lines 39-45; Column 14, lines 52-64; Kubota: Figures 2A-2B, 3, and 8; Here the information user saves can include information about personal impressions relating to different destinations).

With respect to claim 5, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management method as defined in claim 1, wherein said database includes information created by the user based on impression or opinion expressed by a particular guest when the user and the guest visited the destination (Brunts: Column 7, lines 1-10 and lines 39-45; Column 14, lines 52-64; Kubota: Figures

2A-2B, 3, and 8; Here the information user saves can include information about personal or guest impressions relating to different destinations).

With respect to claim 6, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management method as defined in claim 1, wherein said step of creating the guest database includes a step of storing relevant information through a manual input process made by the user (Brunts: Column 7, lines 1-10 and lines 39-45; Column 14, lines 52-64; Here the user manually enters the information using an input device).

With respect to claim 7, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management method as defined in claim 1, wherein said step of creating the guest database includes a step of automatically storing information available through a normal operation of the navigation system including a name of a destination, address of the destination, and a time and date of visiting the destination (Brunts: Column 15, lines 5-16; Column 16, lines 61-67; Here address, time and date related to the destinations are automatically provided by the navigation system or device).

With respect to claim 8, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management method as defined in claim 1,

wherein said step of creating the guest database includes a step of storing information available through an extended function of the navigation system including

road condition, traffic condition, or weather condition during a travel to a destination when the navigation system includes appropriate sensors or a wireless communication means to acquire information on such conditions (Kubota: Figures 1, 2C, 5, and 20).

With respect to claim 9, Brunts discloses a guest data management apparatus for a navigation system, comprising:

means for creating a database which stores at least information on names and information on destinations associated with the user where such information is created by a user based on a previous visit to the destination (Brunts: Column 3, lines 65-67; Column 4, lines 1-3; Column 7, lines 1-10; Figure 10; Figures 14A-16E);

However, Brunts does not explicitly disclose:

storing information of guests and information on destinations associated with the guests.

The Kubota reference, however, discloses storing information on guests and information on destinations associated with the guests (Kubota: Column 1, lines 49-67; Column 2, lines 1-3; Column 13, lines 21-37; Column 16, lines 26-52; Figure 8)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Brunts with the teachings of Kubota for storing information of guests and information on destinations associated with the guests for guiding a driver from a current vehicle position to a destination designated by the driver (Kubota: Column 1, lines 8-10).

Brunts in view of Kubota discloses:

means for editing the guest database by modifying the information stored in the database or adding new information to the database when the user has visited the destination with or without guest (Brunts: Column 14, lines 14-25 and lines 52-64); and

means for retrieving information from the guest database for determining a destination for a travel with one of the guests whose information is stored in the database (Brunts: Column 2, lines 56-59; Column 7, lines 1-10; Figure 8d ; Kubota: Paragraph 16 6-16 and 26-52; Figure 13);

means for setting the destination in the navigation system for route guidance based on the information retrieved from the guest database for the next travel with the same guest whose information is stored in the guest database (Kubota: Abstract: lines 1-14; Figures 2A-2B, 3, and 8);

wherein the user is a person who uses the navigation system and the guest is a person who is entertained and went to the destination with the user (Kubota: Figure 8; Here inherently the user is the person using the navigation system, the guest can be the person who accompanied the user).

However, Brunts and Kubota do not explicitly disclose guest information including name and title of the guest.

The Peterson reference, however, discloses creating client biographical information that includes the name and title of the client (Peterson: Paragraph 21, lines 1-21; Paragraph 97, lines 1-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the teachings of Brunts and Kubota with the

teachings of Peterson to create a guest database which stores information on names and titles of guests for account planning using an account planning tool (Peterson: Paragraph 1, lines 1-3).

With respect to claim 10, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management apparatus as defined in claim 9, wherein said database includes information as to whether a particular guest is pleased or the guest shows favorable opinion on a particular destination (Brunts: Column 7, lines 39-45; Column 14, lines 52-64; Figure 10; Here the user can save destination related information).

With respect to claim 11, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management apparatus as defined in claim 9, wherein said database includes information on a driver of a vehicle used for the travel to the destination (Brunts: Column 14, lines 52-64; Figure 10; Here the database containing information has several categories of destination data, which can contain information about persons involved in travel to the destination).

With respect to claim 12, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management apparatus as defined in claim 9, wherein said database includes information created by the user based on personal impression of a particular destination acquired when the user visited the destination or evaluation of the

destination by the user (Brunts: Column 7, lines 1-10 and lines 39-45; Column 14, lines 52-64; Here the information user saves can include information about personal impressions relating to different destinations).

With respect to claim 13, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management apparatus as defined in claim 9, wherein said database includes information created by the user based on impression or opinion expressed by a particular guest when the user and the guest visited the destination (Brunts: Column 7, lines 1-10 and lines 39-45; Column 14, lines 52-64; Here the information user saves can include information about personal or guest impressions relating to different destinations).

With respect to claim 14, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management apparatus as defined in claim 9, wherein means for creating the guest database includes means for storing relevant information through a manual input process made by the user (Brunts: Column 7, lines 1-10 and lines 39-45; Column 14, lines 52-64; Here the user manually enters the information using an input device).

With respect to claim 15, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson discloses a guest data management apparatus as defined in claim 9, wherein said means for creating the guest database includes means for automatically storing

information available through a normal operation of the navigation system including a name of a destination, address of the destination, and a time and date of visiting the destination (Brunts: Column 15, lines 5-16; Column 16, lines 61-67; Here address, time and date related to the destinations are automatically provided by the navigation system or device).

With respect to claim 16, Brunts in view of Kubota and in further view of Peterson in view of Isaac discloses a guest data management apparatus as defined in claim 9, wherein said means for creating the guest database includes means for storing information available through an extended function of the navigation system including road condition, traffic condition, or weather condition during a travel to a destination when the navigation system includes appropriate sensors or a wireless communication means to acquire information on such conditions (Kubota: Figures 1, 2C, 5, and 20).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The Kubota reference (US Patent 6,401,029) teaches about a navigation system containing guest data. The Obradovich reference (US Publication 2005/0071119) reference teaches about a navigation system containing business profile.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to REZWANUL MAHMOOD whose telephone number is (571)272-5625. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F 10 A.M. - 5 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Rones can be reached on (571)272-4085. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/R. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 2164

March 13, 2009

/Charles Rones/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2164